

(SRI B. P. KADAM)

(d) the amount given to each sick person as compensation ;

(e) whether they have investigated into the causes of the disease and if so what is the result of the investigation ;

(f) the steps taken by them to prevent the further development of the disease ?

A.—SRI D. DEVARAJ URS (Minister for Labour, Housing & Transport).—

(a) Yes. The first symptoms of this disease are stated to be a loss of sensation in the extremities, stiffness of the muscles followed later by paralysis, lethargy during the day and sleeplessness at night.

(b) The number of persons affected each year by this disease is not known as this disease has not been included in the Schedule of compensable occupational diseases under the Workmen's Compensation Act. However, it has been reported that 140 cases have been certified by the ESI Dispensary.

(c) The matter has been taken up by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation who have made necessary arrangements for the treatment of afflicted workers, both indoor and out-door with specialist advice, whenever necessary. Early cases are treated at the Dandeli Dispensary while advanced cases are admitted in the Karnataka Medical College Hospital, Hubli, where after special investigation, it is expected that some light may be thrown on the "Causation of the disease". The Administrative Medical Officer and the Medical Referee maintain a clinical follow-up of all cases.

(d) The management have paid a total sum of Rs. 85,280 compensation for total disablement to 28 workers. The management agreed to pay to other affected workers 50 per cent of the wages while the other 50 per cent was to be borne by the Employees State Insurance Corporation as sickness benefit, to a maximum of 56 days.

(e) The organisation of the Chief Adviser, Factories, New Delhi, consisting of a Chemical Analyst, a Physiologist, etc., took up the matter of "Environmental" and Medical

Study", both by way of examining afflicted people and the analysing of air samples to determine manganese content and safety and prevention measures.

(f) During his study tour of the area, the Chief Adviser, Factories, Government of India, had suggested certain changes which have since been implemented by the management. Details of further changes to the furnace and the tapping-bay are being discussed with the Chief Adviser at Bombay.

It is reported that the management with a view to reducing the manganese fumes emanating from the furnace and tapping-bay have made necessary arrangements to import latest machinery from abroad.

2-00 P.M.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Re : employment of temporary lecturers in various colleges in the State.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Next item—calling attention to matters of public importance under Rule 63.

[*Sri S. R. Kanthi (Minister for Education) stood up*].

Sri S. SHIVAPPA (Shravanabelagola) I will put it formally what the subject matter is.

Mr. SPEAKER.—But it should not be a lengthy speech.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ನ ಭಾಷೆ ತಿ ಗಳೇ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಯಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಠಾತ್ತನೆ, ಬಹಳ ಆಕಸ್ಮಿಕವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ಬರ್ತಾಫ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರ ಬಹಳ ವಿಷಾದಕರವಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಅಲ್ಲ, ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ವರ್ಷ, ಆರೇಳು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಏಕಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಈ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳವರು ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೊಂದು ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಬೇಕೋ ಎಂದರೆ the required qualification of M. A., M. Sc.,

ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಇದೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಒಂದು set of rules ಇವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ನೇಮಕ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ನಿಯಮ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಷ್ಕರ್ಷೆಯಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದರಿಂದ ಈ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರನ್ನು ಸರ್ವಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ವರ್ಷಂಪತ್ರಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಅವರನ್ನು ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿ ಟೀಚರ್ಸ್. ಡೆವಾಕ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಟರ್ಸ್ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಮಾಮೂಲಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಂತೆಯೇ ಈ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri S. R. KANTHI (Minister for Education).—The cadre of Tutors and Demonstrators exists in the three Colleges of integrated areas, viz., Mercara, Mangalore and Gulberga. The cadre was in existence in the Government Colleges of ex-Mysore area a few decades ago. The lowest cadre of teaching staff in this area at present is that of a Lecturer in grade of Rs. 230—500. Formerly the grade pay of a Lecturer was Rs. 75—5—150 and later was revised to Rs. 100—10—150—150—10—200 and 200—10—250 in Government Colleges. Local candidates were appointed in this area to the cadre of Lecturers in grade of Rs. 230—500, with a starting pay of Rs. 230p. m. during 1960 and 1961.

Though these local candidates in Arts and Science subjects possess the required minimum qualification of Master's degree in their respective subject, they do not possess sufficient experience to handle lecture classes. A number of these local candidates are those who have just completed their degrees and were appointed as Lecturers *without advertisement and screening* in ex-Mysore area on Rs. 230. It may be appreciated that with proper training and experience for about two to three years they will be in a better position to shoulder bigger academic responsibilities and be more useful in the Department.

Further, persons with ordinary B. Sc., or B. A. in Home Science and B. Com. were being appointed as Lecturers in grade Rs. 230—500 in the concerned subjects, *without advertisement and screening*.

When such is the position in ex-Mysore area the position in the three Government Colleges of integrated areas is different. There are a number of

Tutors and Demonstrators with Post-graduate qualifications i. e. M. A., or M. Sc. and serving as such for the last 5 to 8 years, on still lower scales of pay. When it has not been possible for us to improve the conditions of these persons who fulfil all the conditions of qualifications and experience, we have been entertaining raw graduates without advertisement and screening in the ex-Mysore area and starting them as Lecturers on Rs. 230—500. This is a serious anomaly. We have better-qualified teachers in the integrated areas for the posts of Tutors and Demonstrators and it has not been possible to recognise their worth properly on account of integration of services not being finalised.

Further the senior members of staff in the several Departments have started their career on either Rs. 40 as Pandits or Rs. 75 as Lecturers in open competition and limped at the rate of Rs. 5 p. m. as increment and have taken nearly 20 years and more to reach about Rs. 250 and they have been suffering in silence. But these young men without experience and selection are appointed as Lecturers and are put on a par with these senior lecturers. This is definitely inequitable.

The percentage of passes in Government colleges is very low compared with the same in private colleges. The main reason for this is that there has been no tutorial work in Government colleges; rarely exercises are corrected and at no stage the student is guided by the teacher. If the tutorial work and correction work are introduced it would be possible to increase the percentage of passes in Government Colleges also. For this particular item of work there is great need for appointment of Tutors and Demonstrators in Colleges of ex-Mysore area.

At present the work of distribution is the same for both permanent lecturers and local candidates. In the altered set up, Lecturers will do more teaching work and Demonstrators will do more practical and tutorial work and less lecturing work as it should be.

The present practice of putting the raw recruits on lecturing work has been greatly responsible for inefficiency as it

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is not possible for a raw lecturer to start lecturing immediately without experience. We are also not utilising the services of senior persons to the full extent by not giving them more lectures and less practical work, the latter of which could be done by a raw recruit (specially for the Pre-University classes).

Moreover, there are thousands of students in Pre-University classes taking science combinations and it is a waste to appoint Lecturers on Rs. 230-500 to do practical work for the Pre-University classes which kind of work is now being done in the 11th standard of High Schools by ordinary B.Sc. graduates.

Hence the need for conversion of 20 percent of the cadre strength of lecturers into Tutors and Demonstrators.

The percentage of passes in the Government colleges at the Pre-University classes ranges from 10 per cent to 30 per cent ordinarily while the percentage in the private colleges is substantially higher.

It should be noted in the case of most of these young Lecturers and in the Government colleges they work for 14 hours in the case of Arts and 20 hours in the case of Science for a week and that too for about ix months in the year and little or no correction work during session.

It is true that the teacher-pupil ratio is small due to overcrowding and the existing personnel is not adequate to meet the full needs of tutorial work in Government colleges. But with this as excuse most of these young lecturers have not done even the little tutorial work they were capable of. The existing standards are mainly due to the hard and sincere work of the elderly members of the staff who have benefited least in any of the revisions of scales of pay in the last forty years.

Further since permission has been accorded by Government for conversion of 20 per cent of the cadre strength of Lecturers into Demonstrators and Tutors, some of the Lecturers (local candidates) will have to be appointed

as Tutors and Demonstrators for want of Lecturers' vacancies.

There is an immediate need to appoint nearly 170 Tutors and Demonstrators more for tutorial work if the students in the Government Colleges have to be trained properly so that the colossal number of failures may be lessened. I estimate in the ex-Mysore area alone nearly 14,000 students fail in the Pre-University class giving rise to a loss of nearly two crores every year (roughly about Rs. 1,000 for the parent and Rs. 500 for the Government per candidate) which our poor State cannot afford.

With the creation of 20 per cent posts of Tutors and Demonstrators the lecturing work will on no account suffer; on the other hand, the academic work will improve with more correction work, etc. The discipline amongst students will also improve with close attention to academic work by Tutors and Demonstrators.

There are nearly 60 Tutors and Demonstrators in Mercara, Gulbarga and Mangalore who have put in a service of five to seven years and they were appointed by screening. If we appoint local candidates as Lecturers in ex-Mysore area when the essential need is to appoint tutors and Demonstrators, the Tutors and Demonstrators of Mercara, Mangalore and Gulbarga will be placed in a position of disadvantage unreasonably for no fault of theirs. The local candidates will get an undue advantage without screening.

It is the policy of the Government to view the cases of the local candidates sympathetically in accordance with cadre and recruitment rules which will be finalised shortly.

SRI S. M. KRISHNA (Maddur).—Sir, I want to elicit certain information.

MR. SPEAKER.—I want to draw the attention of the Hon'ble member to rule 63 (2) which says there shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made. It can be had at any other time that is appropriate. Moreover I find half-a-dozen members standing up for clarification. I may permit only one or two clarifications provided they are brief.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಅವರು ಈಗ ತಾನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ದಶಕಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಡೆಮಾನ್ಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರುಗಳು, ಟ್ಯೂಟರುಗಳು ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿರುವ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಟ್ಯೂಟರುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಡೆಮಾನ್ಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರುಗಳನ್ನೂ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಲೆಕ್ಟರರುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ, ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ವನ್ನೆತ್ತಿದಾಗ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕಂಠಿಯವರು ಒಂದು ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು, ಅದನ್ನು ಸದಸ್ಯರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾದ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಯಿತೆಂದು ನೀತಿಯೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಯಿತೇ ಎನ್ನುವ ಅನುಮಾನ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಕಂಠಿ.—ಮಾನ್ಯಸದಸ್ಯರು ತಪ್ಪು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಲೆಕ್ಟರರುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ಬಾಲಿ ಇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು, ಬಾಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಲೆಕ್ಟರರುಗಳಿರುವವರು ಲೋಕಲ್ ಕ್ಯಾಂಡಿಡೇಟ್ಸ್, ಲೆಕ್ಟರರುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇಕಡ 20 ರಷ್ಟು ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡಿ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಟ್ಯೂಟರು ಮತ್ತು ಡೆಮಾನ್ಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನ ಡೆಮಾನ್ಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಟ್ಯೂಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿ, ಈ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಕಡೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, Correction ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಮನಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶ, ಈಗ ೧೦೧ ಜನರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದರೂ ೧೭೦ ಜನ ಡೆಮಾನ್ಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರು ಮತ್ತು ಟ್ಯೂಟರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I find a number of members getting up seeking clarifications. May I suggest that those members who want to elicit information may participate in the budget discussion which is now going on and I would request the Education Minister to intervene and give a reply. This would be better than several points of information being elicited and converting the whole thing into another discussion.

†Sri S. SIVAPPA.—I want only one information, Sir. I want the Education Minister to state whether the existing substantive posts of lecturers are duly filled up and whether these 173 and odd posts of demonstrators are newly created in addition to the existing posts of Lecturers or whether some of the posts of Lecturers have been abolished and in their place Demonstrators have been appointed. If these posts of Demonstrators are in addition

to the existing substantive posts of Lecturers, how are you going to fill up the existing vacancies?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಕಂಠಿ.—ನಾನು ಆಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದೆ, ಒಟ್ಟು ೫೦೦ ಲೆಕ್ಟರರುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇಕಡ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತರಷ್ಟು ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡಿ ೧೭೦ ಜನ ಟ್ಯೂಟರುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಡೆಮಾನ್ಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟರುಗಳನ್ನೂ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Sri R. M. PATIL (Minister for Home).—I beg to lay on the Table Notification No. HD 125 TMT 61, dated 4th June 1962 (Reduction of Tax under the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957, in respect of the Motor Vehicles of Sree Siddaganga Mutt, Tumkur District) as required under section 16 (2) of the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE (Minister for Co-operation and Development).—I beg to lay on the Table Notification No. DRL 2 VET 60, dated the 31st March, 1962 The Mysore Local Government Service (Panchayat Secretaries Branch) (Cadre and Recruitment) Rules, 1962, as required under section 246 of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959.

MOTIONS FOR ELECTION

Senate of the Mysore University.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—I beg to move:

“That this Assembly do proceed to elect 6 members to the Senate of the Mysore University according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote as required under section 15 of the Mysore University Act, 1956”.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

“That this Assembly do proceed to elect 6 members to the Senate of the Mysore University according